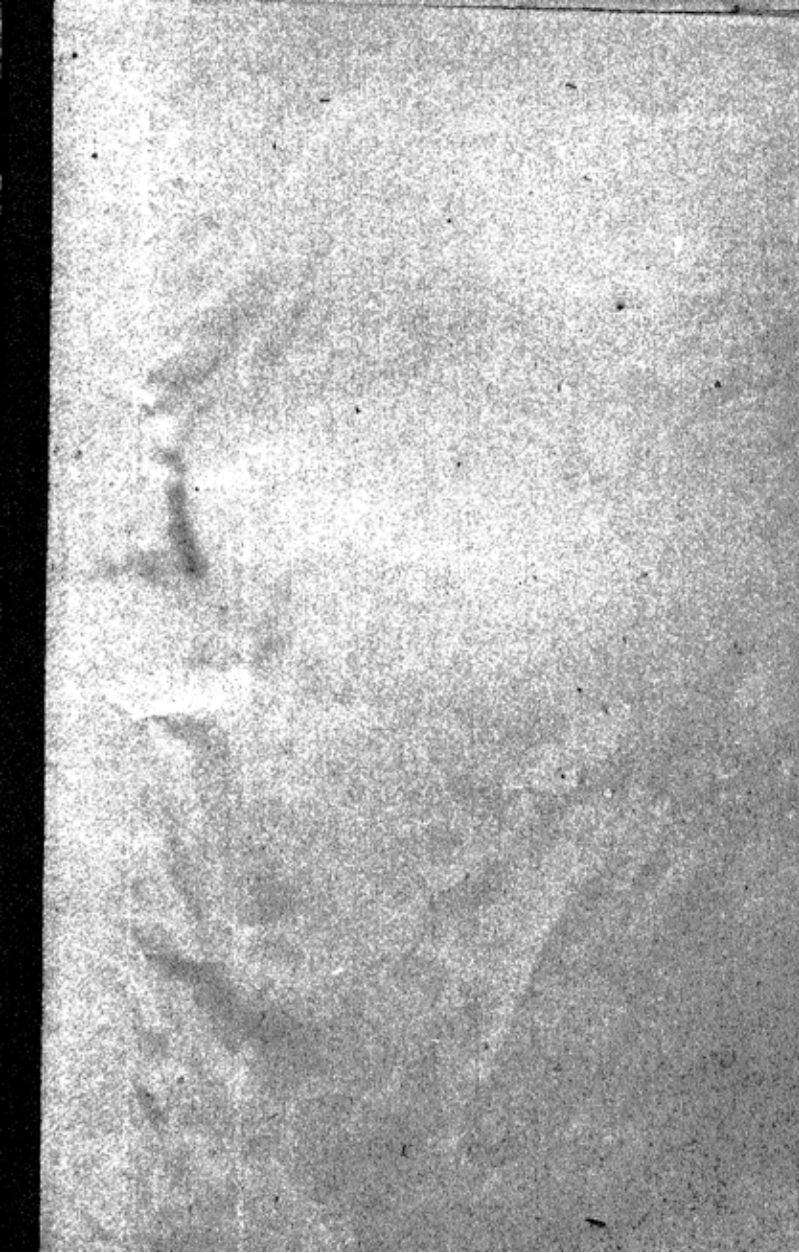


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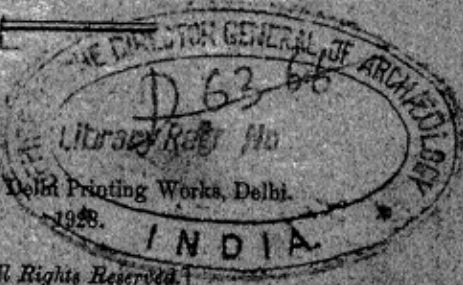


WITH THEIR HISTORIES.

Compiled by C. M. MEHRA.

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PREFACE.

THE object of this book is to give information, as far as possible in the space available, regarding places of interest. The information has been collected from reliable sources, and it is hoped that it will prove useful to all and specially to foreign travellers and such people as visit these places for the first time.

It may, however, be mentioned that the book may not be as complete as was desired. Readers are requested to kindly communicate to the compiler any omission and errors they may come across or any suggestions they may wish to offer for the improvement of the book, in view of the issue of editions in the future.

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AJMER.

This city is of great antiquity and celebrity, having been founded, according to tradition, by Raja Aja, as far back as 145 A. D. It is situated in a valley and the surrounding hills, though rocky, are very picturesque and beautiful. It is built on the lower slope of a hill and is surrounded by a stone wall on the north and west sides, in which there are five lofty and strong gateways. To the west of it is a very beautiful artificial lake, called the Ana Sagar, formed by arresting several torrents by a bund, 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of Ana Sagar is upwards of six miles.

Among the objects of interest, the most noticeable is the Dargah—an object of veneration alike to Mohammadans and Hindus—where is the burial place of Khwaja Moinud-Din Chishti, more briefly known as Khwaja Sahib, who is said to have wrought several miracles in his life-time.

Adhai-din-ki-Jhopri is also well worth a visit, the carvings in the stone pillars and domes, which are in an excellent state of preservation, being of most beautiful designs and finished workmanship. There is a mosque on the lower slopes of the Taragarh hill, which ranks as the finest specimen of early Mohammadan architecture.

Elegant marble pavilions, on the edge of the lake Ana Sagar, in the Daulat Bagh, the public gardens, railway offices and the very handsome edifice of Mayo College, intended for the education of the Princes of Rajputana, are other places worth visiting.

Pushkar is a lake and place of pilgrimage about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmer. Pushkar is the only town in India which contains a temple dedicated to Brahma, who here performed the sacrifice known as Yajna, whereby the lake of Pushkar became so holy that the greatest sinner by bathing in it earns the delights of paradise.

The town contains five principal temples, dedicated respectively to Brahma, Sawitri, Badri Narain, Varah and Siva Atmateswar. Bathing ghats line the lake and most of the princely families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town.

A great fair takes place every year in November attended by 100,000 pilgrims who come from various parts of India and bathe in the sacred lake. The town is generally populated by Brahmans.

AMRITSAR.

A city in the Punjab. The principal object of interest is the Golden Temple or more commonly known as Durbar Sahib. This temple was constructed in 1586, and is much venerated by all Sikhs, and among the Sikh gentry it is considered an act of virtue to contribute something towards its adornment. It is a small building constructed of white

marble, the roof being covered with a thin plate of gold, and is situated in the middle of a large tank. A causeway of marble leads to it and a marble pavement borders the tank. The Granth Sahib or Sikh Scripture is kept here with great care. Two minarets on the east of the tank are well worth a visit, the view from the top being exceedingly fine. Other places worth visiting are the Hall Bazaar, the Santooksar Tank and the new City Gardens.

AGRA.

A large, handsome city on the right bank of the Jumna river, 139 miles from Delhi. It was founded by Akbar, the Great Moghul Emperor, in 1566 and remained the capital of his successors till 1648.

Agra is celebrated for the mausoleum of the Taj Mahal, which was erected by that most "magnificent of all the Royal Builders" Shah Jahan in 1648, as the tomb of his wife

Arjmand Bano Begam, known in history as Mumtaz Mahal. The exquisite beauty of this wonder of the world stands unrivalled. It is built of purest Jaipur marble, with tall and graceful minarets at each corner, and stands on a raised platform. Beneath the large dome and within an enclosure of most delicately carved marble fret-work are the richly inlaid tombs of the Empress and her husband, Shah Jahan. In regard to colour and design the interior of the Taj may rank first in the world for purely decorative work, while the perfect symmetry of its exterior and the aerial grace of its domes and minarets impress the mind of the beholder in a manner never to be forgotten.

The River Jumna presents a fascinating view from the Taj.

The other principal and interesting buildings of Agra are the imposing fortress of Akbar, containing Moti Masjid (pearl mosque), Machi Bawan and Shish Mahal. Outside the

city is the Jama Masjid and the tomb of I'tmad-ud-Daula, Vazier and father-in-law of ~~Shah Jahan~~ Shah Jahan. The Shish Mahal and the tomb of the Vazier are the two perfect masterpieces of art and afford a study of Oriental architecture. Akbar's own tomb is in Sikandra, about 5 miles from Agra, and is worth seeing.

The town is constructed mostly of stone and is considered one of the best built towns in India. There are splendid roads and well laid out public gardens.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

A former capital of the Mughal Empire. It is situated 23 miles west of Agra town. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar about 1570 with a view to make it the permanent seat of the Mughal Empire, and was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir, but was afterwards abandoned in favour of Delhi. The principal building here is the great mosque, which is

said by Mr. Fergusson to be hardly surpassed by any in India. In its courtyard stand two tombs. One is of Shaikh Salim Chishti, a Musalman saint, through whose intercession Akbar obtained an heir in the person of Prince Salim, afterwards known as the Emperor Jahangir. The tomb consists of an elaborately carved shrine in white marble and is worth seeing. Besides this, numerous other splendid buildings and architectural remains, such as Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Elephant Gate, Hiran Minar, etc., will well repay a visit. There is a dak bungalow here.

BENARES or KASHI.

To Hindus, Benares is the most sacred place on earth. They affirm that it is not built on earth but on a point of Siva's Trident. At one time it is said to have been of gold; but in Kaliyuga it has been turned into stones and mud. Though the Ganges is believed to be sacred during its entire course, as it flows past Kashi its cleansing power is vastly

increased. The rites performed there have double efficacy ; the very soil is fraught with blessing. All who die within Panch Kosi, or within a circle of 10 miles around the city, are sure to go to heaven, whatever may have been their sins.

There are numerous temples at Benares, but the temples of Bisheshwar, Bhaironnath and Durga are the most important. Bisheshwar temple is dedicated to Siva and is considered the holiest of all the holy places in the sacred city. It stands a short distance from Man Mandir Observatory and contains a plain Linga of uncarved stone. The god Bisheshwar rules Benares as spiritual monarch, under whom Bhaironnath, whose shrine is at some distance from Bisheshwar temple, acts as minister and magistrate : all the inhabitants of Benares and the vast crowd of pilgrims who annually visit Benares go to worship at the shrine of Bisheshwar. This temple is called by Europeans the Golden Temple as the large dome of the quadrangle and the spire of the

temple are covered with plates of gilded copper. The temple of Annapurna, the "Supplier of Food," is in front of the temple of Bisheshwar and is much resorted to by the pilgrims. The temple of Durga, with its fine tank, is situated at the southern end of the city.

Besides the temples there are a good many sacred *ghats*, tanks and wells. The principle *ghats* are five in number—(1) *Asi Sangam*, the junction of the Asi with the Ganges at the southern boundary of the city; (2) *Dasashawamedh*; it is said that Brahma, at the instigation of Siva, performed Ashwamedh or the celebrated horse sacrifice here, from which the *ghat* derives its name; (3) *Manikarnika ghat* is the holy burning place of the Hindus; (4) *Panch Ganga ghat*, believed to be the confluence of five sacred rivers, *viz.*, the Dhantapapa, Jarnanda, Kirnandi, Saraswati, and Ganga; (5) *Barna Sangam*, the junction of the Barna and the Ganges. Of other *ghats* Kedar *ghat*, Raja of Nagpur *ghat*, and Scindia's *ghat* are worthy of notice.

The sacred tanks are—(1) *Manikarnika*. It is the duty of every pilgrim to bathe here; (2) *Pishach Mochan*, or deliverance from demons. All persons living in Benares bathe here once a year, as also pilgrims, when they come, as a precaution against evil spirits; (3) *Agastya Kunda*.

The wells worthy of mention are—(1) The *Gyan Kup*, in which the god Siva is supposed to dwell; the name of the well implies "Well of Knowledge"; (2) *Amrita Kunda* or the Well of Immortality. The water of this well is held to be of peculiar efficacy for the cure of skin disease, including leprosy; (3) *Nagkunda*, i.e., "the Serpent's Well." This well is, doubtless, of great antiquity, and the ward in which it is situated, in the north-western part of the city, takes its name from it. People bathe in it as a safeguard against snake-bite.

Sarnath is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Benares city. Sakya Muni first preached his doctrines here,

and some of the ruins probably date from his time (543 B.C.) The most remarkable dome, known as Dhumeek is a solid dome 93 feet in diameter and 110 feet above the plain. There are two other stupas and the remains of many other buildings. The Dhanik town probably stands on the site of that erected by Asoka to mark the spot where Buddha first preached his doctrines.

BOMBAY.

Bombay is the chief seaport of Western India and the capital and seat of Government of the Bombay Presidency. It is a very prominent town and is the natural centre of the cotton industry in India, which has been rapidly growing.

In 1661 the town was ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II, as part of the dowry of his queen, Catherine Braganza. The king, however, appears to have found his distant acquisition unprofitable, and in 1668 he transferred it to the East India Company

on payment of an annual rent of £ 10 in gold. In 1773 Bombay was subjected to the control of the Governor-General, and from that time its history merges into that of the Presidency. After the first Mahratta War in 1774-1782, and after many vicissitudes, the English had permanent occupation of it.

The town of Bombay is built on a cluster of islands now forming a peninsula lying nearly due north and due south, and terminating in a narrow point of land at the extremity of Colaba. In the beauty of its scenery, as well as in the commercial advantages of its position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any of the cities in the East. The harbour, stretching along the eastern face of the town, studded with numerous native craft is magnificent and affords a secure shelter to steamers and merchantmen. This part of the town is most thickly populated.

Among the sights to be seen in the neighbourhood of Bombay the most celebrated

are the Caves of Elephanta, about an hour's sail from the Mazagon or the Apollo Bunder or from the Ballard Pier, near the Mint. It is nearly 5 miles in circumference and consists of two long hills, separated by a narrow valley. It was named Elephanta by the Portuguese, from a large stone-elephant which stood near the old landing place on the south side of the island. The island is noted for its caves. Of these wonderful excavations four are complete or nearly so, a fifth is a large cave now much filled up. The most important of these is the Great Cave situated in the western or larger of the two hills of the island. The entrance is reached by a winding path about three quarters of a mile from the landing place. The cave is entirely hewn out of hard rock. From the front entrance to the back it measures about 130 feet, and its length from the east to the west entrance is the same. Three massive columns cut out of the rock divide the entrance and support a huge overhanging cliff, covered with verdure and flowering creepers. The body of the caves

may be considered a square of about 91 feet each way, supported by six rows of columns. The most striking of the sculptures is the famous colossal Trimurti at the back of the cave. This is a representation of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva as the Creative, Destructive and Preservative principles. Brahma is the embodiment of Rajas, passion, desire by which the world was called into being; Sattva, goodness by which the world is preserved and Tamas darkness or anger by which the world is annihilated. The Ling chapel on the right hand side of the temple on entering, contains several Dwarpals or door-keepers and other figures and two compartments one on either side of the Trimurti are also ornamented with numerous sculptured groups. The compartment to the east of the Trimurti contains gigantic figures grouped about a gigantic Ardhanari or Shiva represented as a half male and half female divinity. The figure is nearly 17 feet in height. In the compartments to the west are two figures of Shiva and Parvati. In another compartment is represented the

marriage of Shiva and Parvati in which she stands at his right hand. In a compartment in the west end of the cave there is a figure of Shiva, as Kapalabhr̥it. There is a skull in the head-dress and a rosary of skulls, hanging in front. This is Shiva as Bhairava. There are several other temples. The great temple is still used on Sivaratri yearly festivals held in the month of February on the occasion of the Sivaratri festival.

In Bombay itself the following are the sights best worth seeing :—(1) His Majesty the King Emperor's Equestrian Statue (by Boehm), Esplanade ; (2) Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Statue, by Noble, Esplanade; (3) The Natural History Society's Museum; (4) The Prongs Light House. Admission tickets obtainable from the Port Officer; (5) The Colaba Memorial Church, erected in memory of the men, who fell in the first Afghan War. Open from sunrise to sunset; (6) The Library and Museum of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall.

open from 9 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. Admission by introduction of a member; (7) His Majesty's Mint, open daily. Admission by an order of the Mint Master; (8) The Tower of Silence. Admission tickets obtainable from Secretary, Parsee Panchayat; (9) The Victoria Gardens are worth a visit; they contain the Albert Statue, a good Museum and a collection of wild animals, etc. A Military Band occasionally plays in the Gardens near the Museum. The invigorating sea breezes to which Bombay lies open make it one of the healthiest places. Even in the hottest months the climate is tolerable.

CALCUTTA.

The name is taken to be derived from Kalighat, the shrine of the celebrated goddess "Kali", wife of Siva, which lies to the south of the city. The neighbouring country was known, in very remote times, as Kali-Kshetra or the field of Kali. The present temple is about 300 years old, and has no pretensions to beauty or grandeur.

Kali is often simply called Devi or Mahadevi. She is also called, Durga, Kali, Chandika and Bhairavi. She is represented with four arms. In one hand she has a sword, in another the head of the giant she has slain, and with the two others she is encouraging her worshippers. For ear-rings she has two dead bodies; she wears a necklace of skulls; her only clothing is a girdle made of dead men's hands, and her tongue protrudes from her mouth. She stands with one foot on the thigh and the other on the breast of her husband. After her victory over the giant she danced for joy so furiously that the earth trembled beneath her weight. At the request of the gods, Siva asked her to stop; but as, owing to her excitement, she did not notice him, he lay down among the slain. She continued her dance until she caught sight of her husband under her feet; upon which she thrust out her tongue.

According to Kalika Puran the offerings of the flesh of the antelope, rhinoceros and

the sacrifice of three men are most pleasing to the Devi and the blood drawn from the offerer's own body is looked upon as a proper oblation to the goddess Chandika.

With regard to the origin of the temple it is said that Parvati destroyed herself at the slight shown to her husband by her father, Daksha, who had not invited him to the sacrifice. Siva was inconsolable at her loss, and throwing her corpse over his shoulders wandered through the earth, causing the greatest consternation and trouble. Vishnu appealed to by mankind in their distress let his discus fly through the air, by which Parvati's body was cut into ~~five~~ parts, and wherever any part touched the ground a temple rose. It is said that at Kalighat the second toe of her left foot is preserved.

To this temple at Kalighat pilgrims come every day in the year, but on the days of any festival connected with the worship of Shiva

or Durga immense crowds assemble. Parents desirous of sons, and families in any great sorrow, vow to Kali that if a son be given, or the trouble that oppresses them be removed, a kid will be sacrificed to her.

Badri Das's Jain temple is also worth seeing. The city of Calcutta extends for miles along the east bank of the river Hooghly and is 80 miles from the sea coast. The town of Howrah with an outline of mills and factories, the Sibpur Government College of Engineering, and the Botanical Gardens face the city on the opposite bank of the river.

The first mention of Kali-Kata is found in 1596 in the time of the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and a century later the British established factories and the East India Company made it their headquarters.

The old Fort William was constructed in 1700 under the Presidency of Madras. The

existing Fort William was commenced by Clive in 1757 and completed in 1773 at a cost of £2,000,000.

In 1756 Siraj-ud-Dowla, Nawab of Bengal, surprised and took the settlement and immured 146 British officials in a room, which is tragically known in history as the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, of whom only 23 survived. In 1757 Clive put the Nawab to flight and took Calcutta and laid the foundation of the British Empire in the East.

Calcutta is a beautiful town. It possesses many magnificent buildings of European and Indian merchants and well-to-do people in Chowranghee and other parts of the town for which it has justly been called "The City of Palaces". Other places of interest are the Royal Mint, Botanical Gardens, in which still stands the great Banyan tree said to be 159 years old and is said to have once sheltered an army, Zoological Gardens at Alipore, Eden Gardens and Ochterlony Monument, 165 feet

high, on the Maidan, Indian Museum and Asiatic Institution in Chowranghee.

CAWNPORE.

It is a large civil and military station on the south bank of the Ganges.

Cawnpore is a place of great interest to travellers as being the scene of the most terrible episode of the mutiny. There is a handsome Memorial Church (having a peal of bells) built near the scene of General Wheeler's entrenchment. The place of massacre is pointed out near the river, and the well into which the victims were thrown is covered by a beautiful marble figure representing an angel, whose appearance in the spirit of Christianity breathes forgiveness and peace. Around the monument is one of the best kept gardens in India.

DELHI.

Although the present city of Delhi was only built by the Emperor Shajahan in A. D. 1638,

the neighbourhood has been the site of an important city for many centuries, the Hindu chronicles going as far back as B. C. 2000. The city was in the occupation of the Hindus nearly up to 12th century, when it fell into the hands of the Mohamadans, being captured by Kutubuddin, Viceroy of Mohamad of Ghor and founder of the Slave Dynasty in A.D. 1193, who in A.D. 1206 become king and was crowned at Lahore. The city remained under Musalman rule until A.D. 1399, when the king was defeated by Tamerlane (or Taimoor the Tartar). After the action Taimoor had himself proclaimed Emperor of India, and having appointed the Viceroy of Lahore as his deputy he started on his homeward journey. His authority, however, extended only to a few districts outside the city, the several Viceroys in other parts of India continuing independent. From A.D. 1450 to A.D. 1526, Delhi was ruled by the Afghan dynasty of Lodhi, but in the latter year Babar, a descendant of the renowned Tamerlane, advanced upon the city and in

a bloody battle on the plain of Panipat the last king of the Lodhi dynasty was killed, and Delhi again became subject to the Moghuls, Babar entering the city on May 10th, 1526, and being proclaimed Emperor of India. He only lived until A.D. 1530, but in less than four years, against enormous odds, he recovered most of the ancient possessions of Delhi. It remained under the Moghuls with slight interruptions up to A.D. 1760, from which date to A.D. 1857, the city was subject to many vicissitudes, but in the latter year, the year of the great Mutiny, it was captured by British from the rebel troops, and since their occupation the city has advanced rapidly in prosperity.

The fort or palace is enclosed by walls, the circuit of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and although much of its splendour has disappeared since the Mutiny, it is well worth a visit. In it is the Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience, for the Nobility, a beautiful building of white marble ornamented with rich mosaics; in this

hall was the famous peacock throne which was carried off by the Persians in A. D. 1739; it has been variously valued at £ 2,000,000 to £ 6,000,000. Near the Diwan-i-Khas is the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque), small but most exquisitely finished.

There are several other buildings worth seeing. The Jumma Musjid, the most famous mosque in India, is situated between the Kashmir and Delhi Gates on a rocky eminence called the Jugolapahar. The mosque is 200 feet long and 120 feet broad, covered by three splendid cupolas of white marble. From the top of the minarets, which are 130 feet high, most extensive views of the city and surrounding country are obtained.

The public gardens near the railway station and the museum will well repay a visit. Other places in or near Delhi that are worth visiting are the Ridge, on which is erected a mutiny memorial to General Nicholson and others, who fought and fell at the siege of

Delhi in 1857, just within the city wall opposite the Delhi Sadar Station, the Kala Masjid or Black Mosque, so called from the dark hue given to it by time, which is supposed to have been built by one of the early Afghan Sovereigns, the Nicholson Gardens and the Cemetery. The city walls are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles round and there are 10 gates therein.

Chandni Chowk is the main street of Delhi and the varied nationalities and costumes met therein cannot escape notice.

The Kutub Minar is eleven miles south of Delhi. It is a tapering shaft ornamented at intervals by bands and balconies. It is the highest pillar in India, being 238 feet high. The summit is reached by 379 stone steps, from which a magnificent view is obtained.

In the Kutub Square there is a pillar, composed of a mixture of iron, copper and zinc, supposed to have been placed there by the Hindus in A.D. 319. It is one of the

most curious monuments in India, being in one solid piece ; its total height from the top of the capital to the bottom of the base is 23 feet 8 inches. Its weight is estimated at more than 17 tons.

The tomb of Emperor Humayun, who, after being driven from his kingdom, returned and succeeded in re-establishing the Moghul dynasty on the throne of Delhi, is about 2 miles to the south of the city ; it is a noble building of red stone inlaid with marble and surmounted by a dome of marble. The Dargah or shrine of Shaikh Nizam-ud-Din Aulia is one of the principal places of Moham-medan reverence in all India. It contains a tank, a fine mosque, the tomb of the Shaikh and graves of many persons of note, some of royal blood. Many of the buildings are of great beauty. It may be mentioned that another such place is the Dargah of Khwaja Kutub-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki close by the Kutub Minar and easily reached from this place. From the Nizamu-ud-Din the plain is dotted with ruined

forts, palaces and tombs. In fact, the travellers pass two ancient Delhis which are easily discernible to the east of the Railway Station. The first is Indraprastha, the site of the ancient Delhi of the Hindus, where now stands the walls of the fort of Humayun and Sher-shah, which was constructed on the site of the more ancient city. The second is Firozabad just outside the Delhi Gate of the city, distinguished by its "Lath" which stands out boldly from the platform on which it is erected. This "Lath" is one of the stone pillars of Asoka removed from Umbala District by Ferozshah. About 2 miles to the west is the tomb of Nawab Safdarjung, which can be reached by a convenient road which after passing Safdarjang's tomb goes on to the Kutub Minar. But it would be difficult to enumerate the many objects of interest in the near neighbourhood, most of which would well repay a visit and many of which are neglected from want of knowledge of their locality. No pleasanter day's outing can be planned than a visit by motor to these places, a day spent in

visiting Humayun's tomb, the adjacent ruins, the Dargah, the Khairpore buildings and the tomb of Safdarjang, and return in the evening to Delhi.

ELLORA.

Ellora is famous for its rock caves and temples. These contain, besides symbols of Sanscrit Mythology and Statues of the Hindu deities, several Jain and Buddhist objects of worship.

These caves are divided into three distinct series, the Brahminical, the Buddhist, and the Jain. The Brahminical series contains 12, the Jain 5, and the Buddhist 12 caves. The chief building called the Kailas is, Mr. Fergusson says, the most wonderful and interesting monument of architectural art in India. Its beauty and singularity always excited the astonishment of travellers. This wonderful structure measures 138 feet in front, the interior is 247 feet in length by

150 feet in breadth, the height in some places being 100 feet. This temple as well as the others is said to have been built about the 8th Century by Raja Edu of Ellichpur, by whom the town of Ellora was founded, as a thanks-offering for a cure effected by the waters of a spring near the place. This temple is dedicated to Siva, but it is surrounded also with figures of Vishnu and the whole Puranic pantheon.

The temple stands in a great court averaging 154 feet wide by 276 feet long at the level of the base, entirely cut out of the solid rock. In front of this court a curtain has been left, carved on the outside with the forms of Siva and Vishnu and their congeners. It is pierced in the centre by an entrance passage with rooms on each side. Passing this the visitor is met by a large sculpture of Lakshmi over the lotuses, with her attendant elephants. In front of the great court occupied by the temple is a Mandapa for the Nandi and on each side of this Mandap stands a pillar or

dvajadand 45 feet high, or, with what remains of the *tirsula* of Siva on the top, a total height of about 49 feet.

Gwalior.

It is the capital of the Gwalior State and the residence of Maharaja Scindia. Gwalior city has three-fold interest—first, as very ancient seat of Jain worship ; second, for its example of palace architecture of the best Hindu period (1486—1516) ; third, as the fortress capital of one of the greatest and most enlightened Princes of India. The fort of Gwalior, which was restored to Scindia in exchange for Jhansi in 1885, stands on an isolated rock of ochreous sandstone formation. The face of the fort is perpendicular, and where the rock is naturally precipitous it has been scarped, and in some portions the upper part overhanging the lower. The greatest length of the fort from north-east to south-west is a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth 300 yards. A rampart, accessible by

a steep road and further up by huge steps cut out of the rock, surrounds the fort. This vast staircase, the principal entrance of which is known as the "Elephant's Gate" from the figure of that animal being sculptured above it, is protected on the outside by a massive stone wall. The citadel stands on the north-eastern corner of the enclosure and presents a very picturesque appearance.

The old town of Gwalior, which is of considerable size, lies at the eastern base of the rock. It contains the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, which was erected during the early part of Akbar's reign.

There are two remarkable Hindu temples in Gwalior. The one, called Sas Bahu, is a Jain erection and is said to be dedicated to Padamnath, the sixth Tirthankera. It is now dreadfully ruined, but is still a most picturesque fragment. What remains standing is a cruciform porch, measuring 100 feet from front to rear, and 63 feet across the arms of

the porch; of the remaining building only the foundation remains. The porch, which is three storeys high, however, is in a fair state of preservation, but the roof is much shattered. The surface is covered with various sculptures.

The most striking Jain work at Gwalior is a series of rock-cut sculptures, excavated all round in the rock, about 100 in all, varying in size from 57 feet to ordinary life size; most of them are representations of Adinath, the first Tirthankera, whose symbol is a bull. A seated figure of Neminath, the 22nd Tirthankera, is 30 feet high, his symbol being a shell. All these were excavated during the 33 years from A.D. 1441 to 1474.

Another temple in the fortress of Gwalior is called the *Teli-ka-Mandir* or "Oilman's Temple." It is 60 feet square with a portico on the east projecting 11 feet.

The palace built by Mansingh (A.D. 1486-1516) forms the most interesting example of

early Hindu work in India. It is 300 feet by 160 feet externally, but on the east side it is 100 feet high, having two under-ground storeys looking over the country.

There is a museum in the palace garden, which is worth a visit.

JAIPUR.

It is the capital of the territory of Jaipur or Amber, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in India. It is about two miles in length from east to west and one mile in breadth and is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry with lofty towers and well-protected gateways. The main street, which is 40 yards in breadth, runs along the whole length of the city. It is intersected by several streets of about the same breadth, and at each point of intersection is a market square.

The palace is near the centre of the city, and its premises and gardens are about half a

mile in length. The front of the principal Royal residence is extremely high, having seven storeys. Near the main street is a lofty tower surmounted by a cupola of stone. The garden, which is surrounded by a high embattled wall, is very beautiful, being full of fountains, cypresses, palms and flowering shrubs, with a succession of terraces and alcoves extremely rich and striking.

The most remarkable apartments in the Palace are the Dewan-i-Khas, or hall of audience, for the nobles, the Dewan-i-Am, the public hall of audience and the Sukhnewas, which has recently been beautifully decorated.

Among the improvements introduced by the late Maharaja, the most striking are the public gardens. They are over seventy acres in extent and were laid out from designs by Dr. DeFabeck at a cost of nearly four lakhs of rupees. They are probably, and as the Maharaja intended they should be, the finest gardens in India. In them are situated the

Mayo Hospital and the Albert Hall, a fine building designed by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., which contains the collection of the Jaipur Museum. Here every form of Indian art is well illustrated, and there is a large section which is devoted to educational models. A hand-book to the Museum and its contents can be obtained at the entrance to the building.

Besides the palace, the gardens, and the city itself, there are many other places of interest in Jaipur, among which are the School of Art, the Observatory—now, however, almost disused—the Mint and the Hawa Mahal, “The Palace of the Winds,” a magnificent building of the Saracenic Order of architecture. But by far the most interesting place to visit is Amber, the ancient capital of the State, situated about seven miles from the betels on the margin of a small lake in a valley surrounded by hills, its temples, houses, and streets being scattered among numerous ravines furrowing the slopes of the surrounding hills and opening on the lake; on

the slope of the hill rising west from the margin of the lake stands the magnificent Palace of Amber. Higher up on the slope of the hill is the Zenana, gloomy in exterior, but crowned with four elegant kiosks; higher up still is a huge gloomy castle with high towers and battlements and many loop-holes, and rendered more striking by one tall minaret rising above the whole cluster.

Here is a small temple, where a goat is daily offered to Kali as a substitute (according to local tradition) for the human being sacrificed every morning in by-gone ages. To visit Amber the permission of the Political Agent is requisite, but that is easily obtained on the visitor intimating his wish to that officer.

Places for which permission to visit is required.—Amber the old capital. Application should, if possible, be made on the previous day. The morning is the best time for a visit.

Jaipur Palace, including stables and old Observatory.

Other places of interest.—Albert Hall and the Museum in the Ram-Newas Garden, open free from sunrise to sunset on week days, from sunrise to 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. to sunset on Sundays.

School of Industrial Art.—10 A. M. to 5 P. M. in winter and from sunrise to 10 or 11 A. M. in summer.

Collection of Tigers.—In the City.

The Gulta.—A pass with picturesque tanks and temples.

The Ram Newas Gardens and the Zoological collection.—His Highness the Maharaja's band plays here every Monday afternoon, and the fern house and museum are lighted up after the music ceases.

KARACHI.

It is a seaport, chief town, cantonment in Karachi District, Sind, Bombay Presidency.

Karachi cantonment is 782 miles from Lahore and the city 784 miles. It is a great commercial town; its trade having been enormously increased of late years, the dock and harbour accommodation has consequently been greatly extended. The climate of Karachi is very salubrious, the town and the cantonments being well open to the sea breeze. The maximum temperature of the place in April and May is 90 degrees and the minimum 50 degrees in December and January. Average annual Rainfall 7 inches. The chief buildings of Karachi, all of which are of modern type, are Frere Hall, containing General Library and Museum, Napier Barracks, Holy Trinity Church, Sind Club, Freemasons' Hall and Government Treasury.

LAHORE.

It is the capital of the Punjab, and is one of the most ancient and famous cities in India. It is situated about a mile from the left bank of the river Ravi. The river once flowed by the city, and in 1662 made such encroachments that a massive brick embankment 4 miles in length was constructed at a great cost, but the river soon afterwards left its bed and turned to the north, and has never since resumed its old channel. The city of Lahore was formerly much larger, and its history is connected with every Mohammadan dynasty of Northern India, some time as the seat of government, but always as an important place, and it has, for many centuries, enjoyed a great reputation. The city was surrounded by a wall 15 feet high which has recently been demolished; it had thirteen gateways. On the northern side is the citadel.

The origin of Lahore is to be found in the Rajput race; the city was probably the capital

of one of the earliest of the Rajput States established in the west of India, for at the time of the Musalman invasion, Lahore was the capital of an important Hindu principality exercising a kind of feudal superiority over other States. The city was founded about the end of the first or beginning of the second century of the Christian era.

All that is architecturally beautiful now in Lahore dates from the time of the Moghul Emperors. From A.D. 1767 the Sikhs kept possession of Lahore, but with the rest of the Punjab it was, after the battles of Aliwal, Moodki, Ferozshah and Sobraon, annexed to British territories in 1846. The Central Museum was constructed for the Punjab Exhibition, held in Lahore in 1864.

At Anarkali opposite the Central Museum, is the celebrated gun Zamzamah, a huge piece made in India in A.D. 1761, used by Ahmed Shah in the battle of Panipat, and left behind at Lahore, being too unwieldy to take back to

Kabul. This gun had, till Ranjit Singh got possession of it in 1802, been kept by the most powerful of the Sikh Misls, the Bhangis of Amritsar, and called by them the "Bhangian wali Tope;" it was regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire and its capture added greatly to the prestige of Ranjit Singh.

The following places in Lahore are worth seeing:—

- (1) The Punjab High Court.
- (2) St. James's Church, once Anarkali's Tomb.
- (3) University Senate Hall, containing Oriental College.
- (4) Government College.
- (5) Mission College, containing Law College.
- (6) Art and Engineering College, attached to the Central Museum.
- (7) Central Training College.

All of these are on the Anarkali side. Lawrence Hall, Zoological Gardens and Queen's Statue on the Mall.

The title Anarkali was given to Nadira Begam, a favourite slave girl of the Emperor Akbar, who, being suspected of returning a smile from his son Jahangir, was buried alive.

Government House faces the Lawrence Gardens on the left of the Mall on the road to Mian Mir. It was originally the tomb of Mohammed Kasim Khan, a cousin of the Emperor Akbar, who was a great patron of wrestlers.

LUCKNOW.

It is the capital of Oudh, ranks fourth in size among Indian cities, being only surpassed by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. It is a very large cantonment with British Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery Regiments, as also Native Cavalry and Infantry.

Sa'adat Khan, founder of the Oudh kingdom, became Governor of Oudh in 1732, and

fixed his residence at Lucknow. The grandeur of the capital dates from Asaf-ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab.

In 1798 the Nawab of Lucknow gave up half his dominion to the English, and in return obtained the protection of their troops. By the treaty of 1801 Oudh came under the special guardianship of the British power, and owing to the ill-government of the Nawab it was annexed in 1856. The principal places of interest are the Residency and the Bailie Guard Gate, the Machhi Bawan (Fish Palace), the Imambara, and Husainabad (Palace of Lights), as also the Martiniere College founded by Major-General Claude Martin, who died in 1800 and was buried in a vault under the college buildings. The Wingfield Park is most beautifully laid out in beds of flowers and rare plants. The Museum, the Observatory, the Iron Bridge are well worth a visit. Among other important places of historical interest are the Alambagh, where Havelock is buried, and the Dilkusha, where he died. The

Kaisarbagh Palace and Chhatar Manzil are to the Lucknow tourist also important.

MADRAS.

It is the capital of Madras Presidency, is the third largest city in India and is the headquarters of the Eastern Division of the Madras Army. It has the High Court of Judicature of the Presidency, and contains many Civil and Military Departments. The climate is on the whole favourable. This city is historically very interesting.

The principal objects worth seeing are—The School of Art, Museum, the Gun Carriage Factory, the Scotch Kirk, the People's Park, the Victoria Public Hall, the Statues of Lords Munro and Cornwallis and General Neil, the Napier Park, the High Court and Law College, Fort St. George, which contains the Arsenal and where the guns taken from Tippoo Sultan are kept, the Palace of the Nawab of the Carnatic, which is a few minutes' drive from the Fort, the Observatory, and Government House.

MADURA.

Chief town of Madura District, Madras Presidency, is situated on the south bank of the river Vaigai, on the South Indian Railway. It is one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in India.

Madura was anciently famous for its college and has been called "The Athens of Southern India." Siva, it is said, gave the professors a diamond bench which extended itself to receive all worthy of a place and pushed off all mere pretenders. Tiruvalluvar, a Parish priest, author of the best ethical poem in any Indian language, appeared as a candidate for a seat, but the Brahman professors would not give him a place. When the poem was laid on the bench it so expanded as to throw all the occupants off. The professors were so sensible of their disgrace that they drowned themselves in a neighbouring tank; and so the college came to an end.

The great temple, dedicated to Sundareswara and his wife, Minakshi, is 282 yards long

and 248 yards broad, with 9 *gopuras*, one of which is 152 feet high. The thousand-pillared hall was built by Arya Nayak about 1550. The tank is surrounded by arcades and is very beautiful. The whole interior of the temple is one mass of carving, the sculptures of Madura being the finest in India.

Tirumala's *Choultry* is a pillared hall with 4 ranges of columns, 120 in all, each of which differs from the other, but all most elaborately sculptured. The front is adorned with groups of warriors on rearing horses, slaying men or tigers, etc. It was built by Tirumala as a guest house for Siva, who consented to pay the king an annual visit of ten days on condition that a hall worthy of his dignity was built for his reception.

The Teppakulam, a large tank about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city, is also assigned to Tirumala. It is a square each side. The banks are surrounded with a handsome parapet of granite. In the centre rises a square

island with a lofty domed temple in the middle and a small shrine at each corner. Once a year in January, the banks of the tank are illuminated with a lakh of lamps, while the idols from the pagoda are drawn round in a *teppam*, or raft, from which the tank takes its name.

MOUNT ABU.

A sanatorium and the summer head-quarters of the Governor-General's Agent, 17 miles from the Abu Road Railway Station, from which it is reached by motor or tongas. Its circumference is about 50 miles and the height of the plateau on which it stands is 4,500 feet above sea-level, but the highest peak, Guru Sikra, is over 5,600 feet.

Abu is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a magnificent place of worship at Develwara situated near the middle of the hill and about 5 miles to the south-west of Guru Sikra; the group

consists of five temples, the largest, a three-storeyed temple, being dedicated to Rishabh-nath or Richabdeo, the first of the twenty-four Tirthankars or deified men whom the Jains worship. Colonel Todd says: "Beyond controversy this is the most superb of all the temples in India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahal that can approach it." It is erected on the site of temples dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu and according to tradition, the founder, Banul Shah, a Jain merchant of Anhilwara (Pattan) purchased the site from the ruler of Sirohi by covering as much ground as was requisite with silver coin and paying it as the price. The whole of the temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building, and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees, besides fifty-six lakhs spent in levelling the side of the hill on which it is built. Before the temple is an equestrian statue of the founder. The second temple dedicated to Neminath appears from an inscription on it to have been founded in the 13th century; the others, which are much

inferior to the former two, are of later date, being only about 400 years old. Near the group is a beautiful little lake.

The climate of the place is very healthy. The average daily temperature throughout the year is only 69 degrees and the average annual rainfall for several years past is 60 inches.

PESHAWAR CITY.

It is the Administrative head-quarters of Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province, and is situated in a small plain on the left bank of the Bara stream. Peshawar was the ancient capital of Gandhara Province and historically important at all later periods. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. The modern city is surrounded by a mud-wall, built in Sikh times by General Avitabile. The city is entered by 16 gates, which are closed every night at gunfire. The main street is well paved and is 50 feet in width, and at busy times presents a very picturesque

sight. Water is abundant, there being numerous wells and a masonry canal in the city.

Several handsome mosques ornament the city and a large building known as the Ghor Khattri, once a Buddhist monastery, and then rebuilt into a Hindu temple, is now used as a *serai*. Without the walls on the north side is a quadrilateral fort, Bala Hissar. There are several gardens outside the city which are noted for their fruits.

SRINAGAR.

It is the capital of Kashmir State in Northern India and is picturesquely situated in the "Happy Valley" of Kashmir about midway between its two ends on the banks of the river Jhelum. The city extends for about 2 miles along the banks of the river, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, connected by seven bridges. There are several fine *ghats* or landing stairs, and the city is also intersected by several canals. There are

several bazars or markets places in different parts of the city, one of which is called Maharajganj, in which all the manufactures peculiar to Kashmir can be readily obtained.

The Dal, or city Lake of Kashmir, which has been sung by Moore in "Lalla Rookh" lies on the north-eastern side of the city. It is about 5 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Its surface in many parts is covered with the famous Kashmirian "floating gardens." These very peculiar gardens are common on the city lake, where they yield abundant crops of cucumbers and melons.

Shalimar Bagh, a beautiful pleasure ground laid out by Jahangir; the Nasim Bagh or the "Garden of Bliss", another picturesque pleasure ground, said to have been planned by Akbar; Nishat Bagh and several others in the environs of the city are worth seeing.

The principal buildings are:—

Baradari, the fort, palace, Sankra Acharya

temple on the Takht-i-Sulaiman or the Throne of Solomon, overlooking the city.

The Gulmarg, the sanitorium of Kashmir, with its lovely scenery, is about 28 miles from here, but this can only be reached on ponies by a bridle path.

There is a famous Poplar Avenue, which is the "Rotten Row" of Srinagar.

In fact the beauties of this valley are so numerous that it is impossible to recount them in the short space available here.

SIMLA.

The Summer Capital of the Viceroy and Government of India and administrative headquarters of the Simla District. It is situated at a mean elevation of 7,084 feet above sea level.

The first house in Simla was built of wood by Lieutenant Ross, the Political Agent,

in 1819; and the settlement founded by him increased in extent and favour so rapidly, that Lord Amherst, the Governor-General, spent the summer of 1827 at the new sanitorium.

The scenery of Simla is much admired and its magnificent Mall commands a splendid view of the surrounding Hill States and the plains with the Sutlej and other rivers. Most of the European firms of Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore have Branches at Simla.

The Cecil Hotel and the United Service Club, are at Simla and the Wild Flower Hotel at Mahasu near Simla.

UDAIPUR.

Is the capital of the Native State of Mewar or Udaipur in Rajputana. The site of the city, with its palace placed on a low ridge overlooking a romantic lake facing wooded hills, is one of the most beautiful in India. To this place, after the capture of Chittorgarh

by Akbar in 1568 A.D., the Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar repaired and built himself a refuge among the mountains, and soon a city sprang up, which he called after his own name.

In 1577, in the time of the famous Maharana Partab Singh, Udaipur was for a time occupied by the Mughal troops of Akbar under Mahabat Khan; but Paratab Singh regained possession of his capital in 1586. In 1769, the city was besieged by the Mahrattas under Madhuji Sindhia; and was only saved from capture by the vigour of the Diwan, Umarchand Barwa, and by the cession of some important tracts of territory.

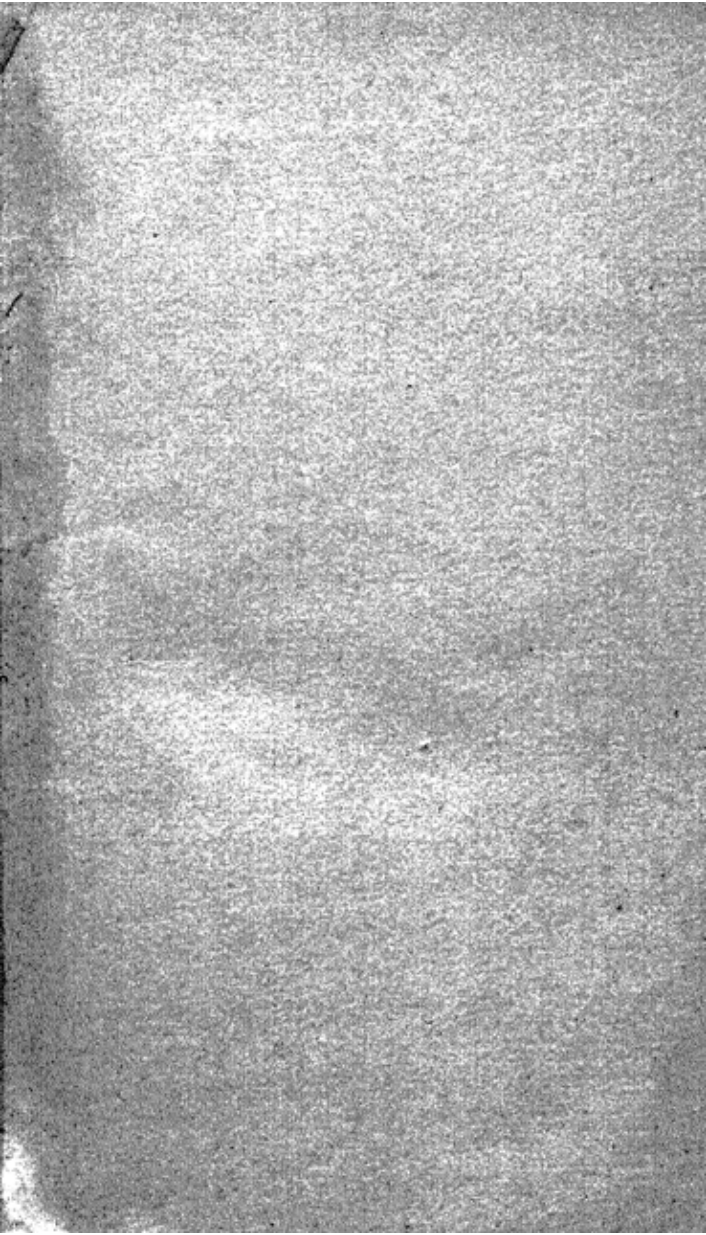
Udaipur presents an imposing appearance from the east. The palace of the Rana and the heir-apparant, the great temple of Jagannath and the houses of the nobles, with their turrets and cupolas, rising in airy elegance, afford a pleasing contrast to the heavy wall and pierced battlements of the city beneath.

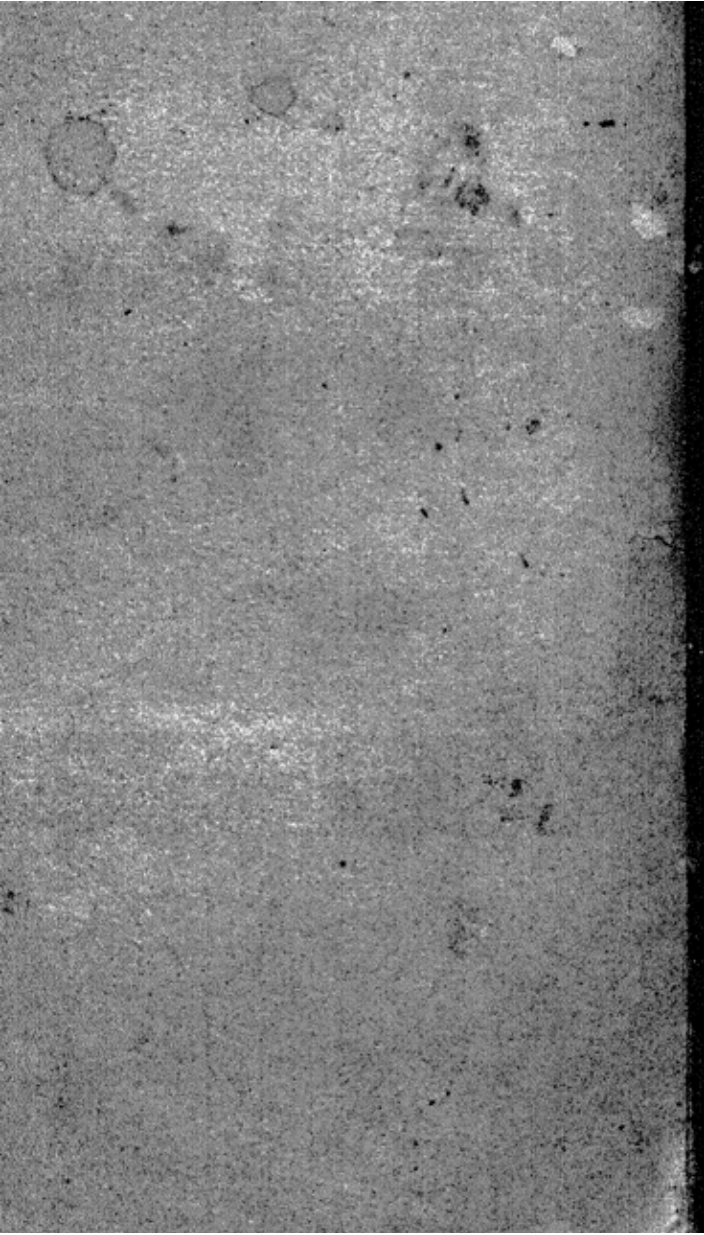
Twelve miles north of Udaipur, situated in a narrow defile, is a shrine called Eklingji, sacred to Mahadeo or Iswara, who is worshipped here under the epithet of Eklinga or as Iswara Chaumukhi, the divinity represented by a bust with four faces. Fronting the four-faced divinity is the brazen bull Nanda of the natural size. The lake near Eklinga is very picturesque with a collection of temples beautifully situated on the dam and surrounded by hills. The town and shrine are situated some 300 or 400 yards from the lake. The famous fort of Chitor is an isolated rock, standing up from the plains of Mewar as a bold hill mass, rising 500 feet above the country at its base, and extending north and south some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

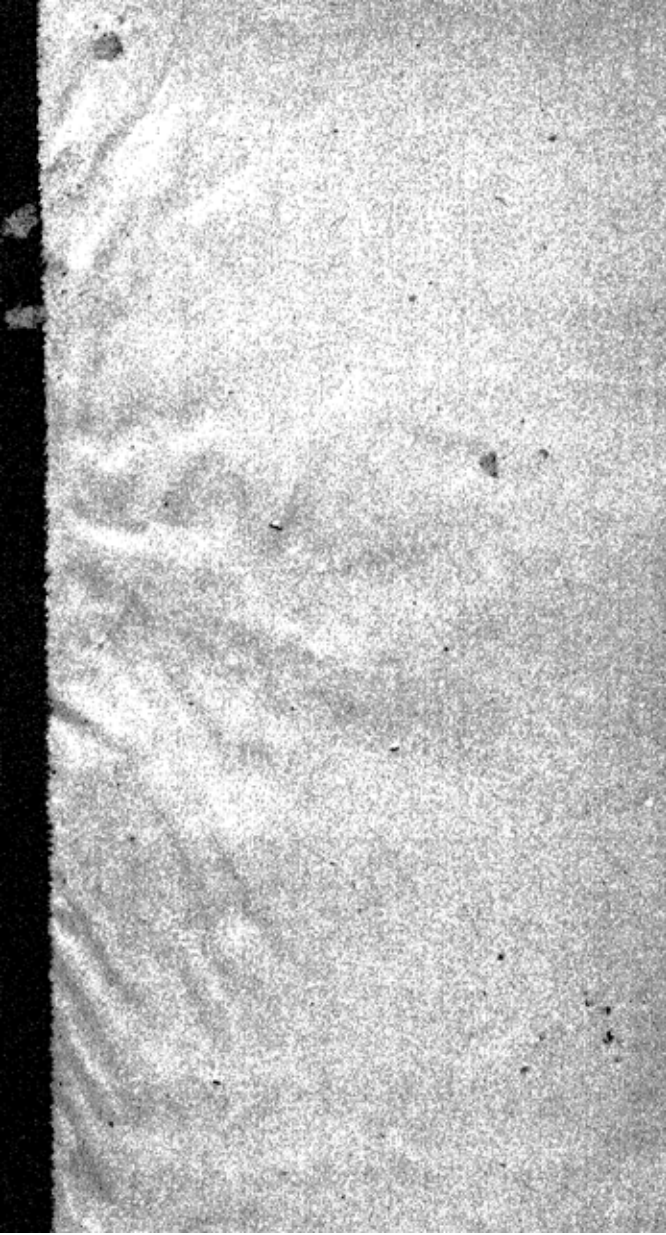
The hill presents bare and vertical scraps, crowned with an old line of battlements, which up to the principal gate, Ram Pol on the west, is some 350 feet above the base. To the historian this locality possesses great interest on account of its having been the scene of so many stirring events and fierce Rajput

struggles for independence. In the reign of Lukshmi in 1290 Chittor was stormed and sacked by Ala-ud-din. On this occasion the awful sacrifice of "Johur" was performed by the Rajput women, several thousands of whom are said to have been suffocated in the subterranean chambers of the fort, the list being closed by the fair Queen Padmini, for the possession of whose person Ala-ud-din is said to have besieged the fort. There are some old temples, tanks and houses still worth seeing on the hill.









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